APPLIED SCIENCE.

BLEACHING SHELLAC BY BONE-BLACK AND SUN-LIGHT.-Shellac bleached by the ordinary process affords a polish for light woods, &c., that is brittle and liable to peel off, while the presence of a trace of chlorine causes metalic inlaying to become dim. These defects may be avoided by a different mode of bleaching, namely, by adding fine granulated bone-black to the solution of shellae in 90 per cent alcohol, until a thin, pasty mass is formed, and ex-posing this for several days to direct sanlight, occasionally shaking it thoroughly and filtering when sufficiently bleached.

THE MAGNETISM OF ELECTRO-MAGNETS,-Mons. Gangain, as the conclusion of an extensive investigation into the construction of electro-magnets, states that in order to explain his observations it is necessary to conclude that a bar of iron contains shells of positive magnetism separated by a layer of negative magnetism. One can easily see how to superpose a greater or less number of layers, alternately, positive and negative, by passing through the coils of the electro-magnet a moderate number of alternately positive and negative currents of dimmishing intensity, the law of diminution not being a matter of chance. It is, however, necessary that the intensity of the induced current should decrease with a definite rapidity. When this intensity diminishes too slowly, the iron which is submitted to its influence is in the same state as if it had been submitted only to the influence of a current feebler than that which has been employed. It is then submitted only to the influence of a current feebler than that which has been employed. It is then feebly magnetized, and if subjected to the action of a current of greater intensity it is magnetized equally in both the positive and negative senses. It then behaves as if it were really in a rentral state. Consequently, whenever in the course of his researches, Gangain desires to demagnetize a bar of iron, he submits it to the action of a series of alternating currents whose intensity decreases gradually and slowly. He supposes that the same method would serve to demagnetize steel.

THE HELIOPICTOR A NEW ARTICLE OF PHOTO-GRAPHIC APPARATUS.-The recognized value of photography in furnishing representations of objects of scientide interest, free from subjective defeets, has led Dr. Stein to devise an arrangement for dispensing with a dark room, and reducing the time required for taking pictures. His apparatus, as exbited at the Vicana Exposition, consists essentially in an improved plate-holder, in which the collodio nized plate is sensitized, exposed, and developed, without removal from it, by successive admission of the usual solutions, through separate funnels, the progress being noted through yellow class apertures, and the apparatus cleansed, after each a stream of water passed through it. In addition to specimens in natural histary and subjects met with in medicine and surgery, it is adapted, by use of the highly actinic magnessium light, to copy the views of interior portions of the body, obtained by a specially constructed urethroscope, opthalmescope, oroscope, and laryngoscope and may also be used with the solar nucroscope o It is also claimed to be especially adapted telescope. It is also claimed to be especially adapted to military purposes. While, however, it may be as simple and easily comprehended as is claimed, it is too much to expect that any one entirely unfamiliar with photographic processes would be able, mechanically and at once, to operate with it successfully, as the statements made neight lead one to infer.

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE BEITISH ASSOCIATION COMMITTRE ON DYNAMICAL AND ELECTRICAL UNITS. -The first report of this Committee was made at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and is confined principally to the selection and nomenclature of units of force and energy, under which head the Committee is itself prepared to offer certain definite recommendations, which are as follows: 1st. The gramme, centimeter, and second are recommended as the units of mass, length, and time, respectively; a combination which has the advantage of making the unit of mass appear identical with the mass of the unit volume of water-in other words, of making the value of the density of water appear equal to unity. From these fundamental its the units of electrical and magnetic magnitudes, now in common use, may be derived; and it is recommended that, until special names shall be prepared for them, they be distinguished from ale lute units, otherwise derived, by the three initial letters, C. G. S. As regards the name to be given to the C. G. S. nort of force, it is recommended that it be a derivative of the Greek word dunamis—the form be a derivative of the Greek word danasis—the form dynamy appears to be the most satisfactory to eigmologiels. The work done by this force working through a centimeter is the C.G. S. unit of work, for which is proposed a name derived from the Greek erg; the C.G. S. unit of power is the power of doing work at the tate of one erg. per second, and the power of an engine can be specified in ergs per second. The common and extremely variable unit of one-horse power is about three-fourths of an erg per second. For the expression of high decimal multiples and sale-multiples, the system introduced by Mr. Stoney is recommended. It ed by Mr. Stoney is recommended. It tend which serves as a multiplier, by an appended cardinal number if the exponent be positive, and by a preaxed ordinal number when the exponent is negative; thus ten to the ninth power, or one pussand william grammes, constitutes a "gramme-ne," and the one thousand millionth of a gramme attitute a "minth-gramme,"

PASTRUB PROCESS FOR MAKING UNALTERABLE BEER. Pasteur, the eminent French chemist, has recently given a method for preparing an unalterable beer; that is, a beer which will not turn sour nor spoil upon keeping. It is important to consider two facts as preliminary to this process. In the first place, says Pasteur, all the dergo are due to the action of minute microscopic organisms, vibriones, bacteria, &c., whose germs are carried in the air, are contained in the materials used, or are found adhering to the utensils employed in the brewery. In the second place, under all the methods of brewing commonly employed, every must, every yeast, and every beer contains these germs. Without their presence beer can only undergo alcoholic fermentation, and possibly some minor changes which may in certain cases improve its quality, and in other cases produce nothing worse than vapidity. The thing to be done, therefore, is to prepare a must free from objectionable

germs, and to ferment it by means of an yeast similarly pure. Pasteur proceeds as follows:

The must, prepared by the ordinary methods, is heated very hot in order to destroy all germs contained in it. It is then inclosed in a var provided is heated very hot in order to destroy all germs contained in M. It is then inclosed in a var provided with a tight cover, whose interior communicates with the outer air only through two vertical tubes. At one of these tubes a current of carbonic acid gas is allowed to enter, its excess being discharged by the other. In this vat, thus sheltered from all germs which might otherwise get in from the air, the must is allowed to cool. The next stenis to add the yeast; and the main difficulty is to obtain this pure. This is done in a way which Pasteur does not describe in detail, but which depends upon the fact that the yeast plant multiplies more rapidly in the presence of stmospheric oxygen than in carbonic acid, while almost the contrary is true of the objectionable germs. A little of this pure yeast one obtained, it can be preserved indefinitely and permitted to multiply in apparatus so constructed as to shelter if from these germs, being added, without contact of the air, to the must likewise free from germs, alcoholic fermentation sets in. A beer is thus obtained which, when finished, no longer ofter: a favorable incellum for the development of the above-mentioned minimarely or organisms. It can be preserved as it usual in barrels or bottles, and for an indefinite time, even without the use of ice. Even high temperatures do not affect at anfavorably. It undergoes only those changes which are positive improvements rather than the reverse. The employment of the chowse is thus avoided, the expense of the less aved, and a beer of superior quality produced.

PREPARATION OF CAVIABLE IN RUSSIA.—All of our

PREPARATION OF CAVIARE IN RUSSIA .- All of our readers have heard of caviere as a delicacy of Russian origin, only to be enjoyed by the rich; but many of them may not be aware that it is simply the roe of ohe or more species of sturgeon (sometimes in-deed of other fish) prepared in a particular manner. All the rivers and lakes of America abound with sturgeon, consisting of soveral different species. some of them of enormous dimensions; and although in some sections these fish are marketed and consumed in considerable numbers, by far the greater proportion of those captured are either returned to the water or wasted; no special efforts being made to capture them. Quite recently, however, some firms

treatment of the sturgeon roes, and their conversion caviare; and it may be of some service those interested in the trade to know how this is prepared in the White Sea and the Caspian, the headquarters of the business. According to Mr. Alexander Schultz, two kinds are made; one fresh or grained, and the other the hard or pressed. In both cases, the roes are placed upon a web or network, with narrow meshes, forming a kind of sieve, stretched over a wooden hoop. (Possibly a fine wire gauze would answer a still better purpose.) The fish eggs are then forced through the meshes by pressing the whole mass lightly, until nothing is left on the upper surface but the cellular tissue, the fat, and tendons. The eggs fall into a wooden receptacle placed beneath, and are next sprinkled with very fine salt of the best quality, the mass being stirred with a large wooden fork having eight or ten teeth. The quantity of salt necessarily varies, according to the season, from 5 to 12; that is to say, in the mouth of August, three to five pounds of salt are used to the poud (36 pounds) of roes, and 15 to 25 in the Winter. The less the caviare is salted

the more it is esteemed. At first the eggs, mixed with salt, exhibit a pasty appearance when stirred; but after each grain is thoroughly impregnated with the sait the mass swells, and when stirred there is a slight rustling, similar to what would be the case in the stirring of fine particles of glass. This is a sign that the preparation is complete. The caviare is then placed in casks of linden wood, which imparts no unpleasant taste, as might be the case with most other materials.

To prepare the pressed caviare, a tub half filled with pickle, more or less strong with salt, according to the temperature of the season, is placed under the network. To secure a thorough impregnation of the eggs by the pickle, the mass is stirred with a wooden fork, turning it always from the same side. Then the eggs are strained out, and when thoroughly drained a quantity of about 100 pounds is placed in a sack, and subjected to the action of a press, in order to remove all of the pickle, and con-vert the whole into a compact mass, as curd is convert the whole into a compact mass, as cure is converted into theese. In thus preparing the caviare a
number of the eggs are broken, and a pertion of the
contents runs off with the pickle, so that
for each poud there is a loss of teu to
twelve pounds. After removing the pressed
caviare from the box, it is placed in easks, helding
about 30 pounds, the interior of which is lined with about 30 pounds, the interior of which is lined with napkin cloth, on which account, in commerce, this nalways bears the name of "napkin caviare." The better quality of the pressed caviare, that is to say, that which has been less mashed and saltod, is placed in narrow, cylindrical cloth bags, and it is then called bag caviare. Caviare is also transported in boxes of tin, hermetically scaled. Fresh caviare is always preferred to the pressed, but is more expensive. Thus, at Astrachan, fresh caviare is worth from 30 to 35 roubles the poud, while the pressed is worth only 24. It is much more profitable to prepare the green caviare than the pressed, as it

is worth from 39 to 35. roubles the poud, while the pressed is worth only 24. It is much more profitable to prepare the green caviaro than the pressed, as it brings a better price, takes less salt, and requires less labor. There are exported every year from Astrachan about 11.000 pounds of caviare, which goes capecially to Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna.

In commerce, the caviare from the roe of the Belouga Sturgeon, (Acipenser huse), is more esteemed than that from the A. stellatus. The best of all is that of the Sterlet (A. rutherma); but this scarcely enters into commerce. The different kinds of sturgeon have roes differing in size, this depending upon the quality of the fish, the season, and the particular place of capture. The roes of sturgeon which are taken in the sea, between the 8th of July and the 15th of August, are allowed to remain only a few hours in the pickle, and they are then removed, and placed, without being pressed, in casks of 5 to 10 pouds. It, on touching the roes, they are found to be tender, and the ovaries have already begun to decay, the roe, ovaries and all are thrown into the pickle, so that the whole may be impregnated with salt. tender, and the ovaries have already began to decay, the roe, ovaries and all are thrown into the pickle, so that the whole may be impregnated with salt. This is the most inferior quality, and is shipped in casks of 27 ponds each, and is worth only three or four roubles per pond. This is known as Summer aviore. The total amount of caviare obtained in the Caspian Sea fisheries, amounts in one year to 139,000 ponds (about 5.02,900 pounds), worth 1.390,four roub 000 roubles, or \$1,103,000.

GENERAL NOTES.

A cork leg found in the street is advertised n a Vermont newspaper.

A shark weighing 1,000 pounds was lately captured in the port of Mazatlar This has been a good Winter for sliding

hill in Portland, Mc., as 13 broken arms and legs There is an inebriate in Chicago who has

igned the piedge eighty-seven times. Try again, old Three tons of base-ball bats have been

shipped by a single Vermont manufacturer to the Loston It was in Collinsville, Conn., that a mighty concentral old gentleman wrote 27 lines (358 words) on studie postal card.

The leader of a great revival of religion in De Kulb County, Ill., is a boy of 14, described as "a mes florat exhorter."

In Rice County, Minn., cattle have been ed by eating bariev straw, the beards of which are the throat and cause inflammation.

The Governor of Virginia has pardoned a convict upon the novel condition that he shall abstain rom intoxicating fluids for the next three years.

That is a smart boy baby in Oak Harbor,

Ohio. He can walk, talk, speak French and English, whistle, and sing, and all at the tender age of 13 months. The name of the Chinese plant which changes ts color three times a day is the Hibiscus Mutabilis, and specimen has been sent to the Garden of Acclimation

Mrs. Carno Jessup is the New-Haven lady the has invented a compartment pot in which potatoes erned beef, codfish, and plum pudding can be simulta-

In Bennington, Vt., two sisters residing within six miles of each other have not met for about thirty years. There is no til-feeling between them-it

One peculiarity of the Women's Temperance Movement at the West is the toiling of ibells when they make the whisky seller a visit. This is like going back to the Muidic Ages, when bells were often rung to dis-

The Perryville, Madison County, Cemetery Association held its second annual festival last week, whereupon the local newspaper sarcastically quotes scripture at it as follows: "Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

Mention is made of a strange kind of gull which has appeared in considerable numbers near Salmon River, Oswego County. It resists attempts to cau-ture it, having a large, sharp beak and great grit. It measures 5 feet 8 inches from tip to tip.

The most astonishing case of spontaneous nuptials has occurred in Hardin County, Iowa, where a ouple were recently married, and after the ceremony ide was obliged to ask her husband what her ne-was. The parties had been acquainted only a fe-

Joseph Harrod, formerly of Portland, Me. out now of this State, claims that he introduced the omato in this country, raising the first plant in 1816 from seeds given him by a triend who brought them rom Caba. He expected nothing more than an orna-

The fossil Saurian lately unearthed in Dakota, at Fort Randall, measures 18 feet in length, and if perfect would measure 22 feet. It is miscellaneously made up, with paddies like the whale, a crocodie's head and jaws, conical teeth, and enormous eye-holes. It was probably a devourer of fish and reptiles.

There is a pond on the top of a mountain in Glastenbury, Vi., which has a remarkable way of getting lost, and on account of this facility is christened out Pond. Recently three sportsmen in search of one happened upon this piece of water and loaded hetaselves with trout. The next day, with a party of tients, they searched 12 hours in vain to find that pond nd, thred and hungry, they went home, much lighter a every respect than the night before.

A Richmond, Va., newspaper notices an extraordinary work of art exhibited in a shop in that city. The subject is "Jacob's Dream." Angels, all having vellow hair and blue wings, are going up and down the ladder, while Jucob slumbers in fall Continental uniform, except his boots, which are of the Confederate cavairy fashion; and close at hand, resting on a rock, is a hunting fash.

The young folks in Newark, Ohio, have had a dance for the benefit of a church, and cleared \$50. The Then the benevolent Terpsichoreans tried to give the money to another church, but were repulsed in the same way. Perhaps they will now spend the money which it is so hard to get rid of in some additional festivity—may an oyster supper.

Here is a tale which may encourage those who are in search of lost or hidden treasure, and may also have a reviving effect upon the American heirs o og Lake Eris have undertuken the utilization of the sturgeon, receiving immense numbers from various places on the lakes. They smoke the field, which is not up into strips, and prepare the rice.

There are many peculiarities connected with the

ALBANY.

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES. THE GARDNER PROJECT AGAIN-A BROADWAY HORSE CAR LINE-A "DEPRESSED" EAST SIDE ROAD-

VANDERBILT VERSUS THE THIRD-AVE. ALBANY, March 13 .- Among the new bills introduced to-day was the old familiar scheme of Henry C. Gardner to incorporate the "New-York Warehouse and Railway Company, and to improve the commercial facilities of New-York," which was introduced by Senator Madden. It is substantially the same bill that passed the Senate last year, but failed to get through the Assembly. Mr. Gardner has brought here in support of his bill a new pamphlet containing an additional array of statistics showing the loss of commerce to the port of New-York from the lack of terminal facilities, which his scheme proposes to supply.

Another important New-York bill, introduced by Senator Coe, provides for an extension of the Broadway and Seventh-ave. Surface Railroad from Union-square and Fourteenth-st. through Broadway to the South Ferry. This is a project that, fifteen or twenty years ago, would have been deemed almost sacrilegious by the majority of New-Yorkers, but it is said that a large majority of occupants of stores on the street are now petitioning for it.

Another quick-transit bill-the fourteenth since the session began-was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Caldwell. It is said to be backed by Turner Brothers, bankers; Schieffelin Brothers, Jordan L. Mott, H. L. Morris, and other capitalists, with John Schuyler for engineer, and proposes the construction of a sunken or depressed steam railway from the City Hall, east of the Bowery, to Harlem River, through blocks, the right of way to be purchased by the company, without intereference with the

streets, except in crossing. Since the Vanderbilt interest put in the bill for an elevated road from the Forty-second-st. depot to the new Post-Office, to run over the Harlem Railroad track, the question of quick transit has been invested with new interest and importance in the eyes of the "strikers" in the Legislature, and the impression is gaining ground that the successful bill will be the one that has " the most money in it." The prospect of a rivalry between the Vanderbilt interest and the Third-ave. Horse Railroad Company, as to which shall have the charter for a quick transit road that neither intends to build, has opened golden visions in the minds of Assemblymen who have organized for mutual protection and the liquidation of unpaid board bills.

ABSTRACT OF MR. CAULDWELL'S BILL

The bill introduced in the State Assembly resterday, by Mr. Cauldwell, incorporates the Now-York Quick Transit Company, the incorporators of which are John Schuyler, W. J. Westcot, Thomas A. Vyse. Robert Stayresant, Lowis B. Brown, Henry L. Morris, John T. Sheldon, William Tracey, Douglas Campbell, Jordan L. Mott, Eugene Schieffelin, and their associates. The capital stock is \$19,000,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. The road-bed is to be depressed below the surface of the ground, unless when impracticable, and will cross the intervening streets through solid and per manent arches or viaduets of stone, iron, or brick, with suitable approaches and railings to protect and prevent any ninderance to the ordinary public traffic The road will begin in the vicinity of the City Hall, run ning thence through the blocks, crossing under the Bowery, and keeping east of Third-ave, to and scross the Harlem River, to the northerly city nmits at the Bronx River; with a branch to the Grand Central Depot and another to the East River at or near the foot of Gouverneur-at., to connect with all the ferries to Brooklyn. The read-bed to be taken for this purpose is not to exceed fifty feet in width except where necessary for atation-bouse, depots, side tracks, &c Steam traction engines or other motive power may be used, at the option of the directors and the right is given to manel the Harlem and the right is given to innuel the Harlem River and other portions of the surface ground not conforming with the grade line of the ruleway. The requiar charges over the entire length of the road are not to exceed fon cents, and special trains are to be run between 8 and 8 m. and 6 and 8 p. m., when the charges are to be five cents for any distance between the fermind of the road. Section for of the bill provides that the corporation shall have two years in which to complete the road to the Harlem River, and it is made a condition of the grant that the Company shall deposit with the Controller of the State before Mirch 1, 1875, \$100.000 as a guarantee that the construction of the road will be begun, and upon failure to begin or complete it, this sum, with interest, shall be fort-ited to the Sinking Fand of New-York City. Section 24 cm. powers the Issae of bonds to the amount of \$5,000.00. powers the Issue of bends to the amount of K, section powers the Issue of bends to the amount of K, secured by first morigage on the property of tip pany, not to be issued in a greater amount than for each mile of work done. It is made the dairy Commissioner of Public Works to inspect the work formed, and whenever one mile of inspect the workers. to certify the fact to the Controller. It is then required that the Controller shall independ the boats issued as above as follows: "The Cits and County of New-York guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, should the Company fail to pay the same," and to sign the bonds in his official capacity, and affix the seal of the city and county. Section 25 provides that this provision, making the city responsible for the cayment of the principal and interest of the bonds, shall be decided at the next general election, when ballots specially respective.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL. A MUNICIPAL COMMISSION-RAILWAY TAXATION-

of the house, and to determine the description, when ballots specially prepared shall be given to voters; but should a majority vote in the negative, it shall not invalidate but that one section of the bull. The Company is authorized to organize and begin bus mess whenever they have \$1,000,000 of bons tide and scribed capital, with 10 per cent of that amount poid in

ALBANY, March 13 .- There was a shower of ew bills introduced again to-day, including the usual quota for New-York City. By the rules no bills intro duced after the 15th of March can be pushed forward except by unanimous consent, and hence the rush of the

Senator Jacobs introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of twenty commissioners, ten from New-York and ten from Brooklyn, who, with the Mayors of both cities, shall be known as the Municipa Commissioners. It shall be the duty of this Board to propose a general plan of municipal government sultable to the requirements of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and the five towns in the County of Kings. under one municipal government, such Commissioners to receive \$10 per day for their services. Senator Jacobs stated that he merely introduced the bill by request,

and was not pledged to its support.

Senator Schreg has introduced a billiproviding for the repeal of all acts whereby any railroad in the State is entitied to exemption from taxation; roads not declar ing dividends to be taxed at not more than \$1,000 per mile of single track. The rate of valuation of single tracks by dividend paying roads shall be fixed at not more than \$1,000 per mile for each one per cent of divi-

dends paid during the preceding 12 months. Assemblyman Berri introduced a bill transferring the control of the Truant Home in Brooklyn from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Education.

Col. Spencer offered a preamble and resolution, which lie over under the rule, reciting the alleged grievances of the men who were driven out of Tompkins square by the police, and directing the Committee on Grievances to hear their complaints; and if, after such hearing, it be deemed advisable, to have an investigation of the whole matter by the Committee on Caies. Both Houses adjourned this afternoon to Monday

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. CONSOLIDATED BUILDING LAW-RAILWAY AND WAREH USE PROJECTS-NEW BILLS IN THE AS-SEMBLY

SENATE ... ALBANY, March 13, 1874.

The following bills were introduced: The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Boorn-Consolidating the building laws of New York. It provides that hereafter all waits in New York no more than 55 feet high, shall be not less than 12 inches thick; above that hight, and not more than 80 feet bigh, not less than 16 inches thick to the top of the second story beams, provided it is 20 feet above the curb line, and if not, then to the third story beams, provided that that portion of the 12-inch wall shall not exceed 40 feet above the 16-inch wall. In every dwelling, house to be creeked of more than 80 feet in high, four inches shall be added to the thickness of the walls for every 15 feet added to the hight of the building.

By Mr. Madden-Providing that Henry C. Gardner and others may associate themselves under the corporate

By Mr. Maddin-Providing that Heavy C. Gardiner and others may associate themselves mader the corporate name of the New York Warehouse and Railway Company, with a capital stock of \$13,000,900, for the purpose of constructing a street railroad and improving the commercial facilities of New York by providing fire-proof warehouses constructed upon the most improved plan for the storage of goods, wares, and merchandisé; also the best means for the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise within the limits of New-York City; when the best means for loading and discharging carross and merchandise within the limits of New-York City also the best means for loading and discharging cargoe also the best means for losining and discharging cargos of ships and vessels. The corporation is authorized to maintain and operate a railroad with four tracks elevated or otherwise, beginning at or near the Battery and running northerly on a line parallel with the bulk-head fine on the Hudson River, to a point between One-hundred-aud-twenty-first and One-hundred-aud-sixty-first-six, thence along the side of Harlom River, thence southerly along the East River bulkhead line to the Battery. southerly along the East River building in to the Bat-tery. The Company may also construct and maintain to piers, with docks or slips, the piers to be supported by

By Mr. Booth-Providing that Sheridan Shook, Richard Kelly, Wm. M. Grant, David Alleron, Walter

Brady, and others may associate themselves under the name of the Water-Front Railway and Warehouse Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad with one or more tracks, from a point near the Battery, thence northerly on a line with the bulkheud line of the city on the Hudson River to a point near one-hundred-and-twenty-first-st, and Spayten Duyvil Creek, thence easterly on Harlem River to the East River, and thence south to the point of beginning. No compensation shall be demanded for the right of way through the streets, where switches, &c., are needed. The road shall be an elevated one, either an iron structure or a vaduet of masonry or artificial stone, or a combination of both, or either, and sufficiently elevated to enable a free passage of vehicles undermeath. The Gloveron shall appoint three engineers to make a survey of the route, at saiaries of \$10,000 per annum. The Common Council of Now-Yook may from time to time grant such additional powers to the Company may construct a track running to Part Morres, and to such end may go undernoath the Harlem Railroad by a tunnel or bridge.

Adjourned until 7:30 Monday evening.

Adjourned until 7:30 Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to exempt bank tellers from jury duty was passed, and a motion to reconsider it was lost, after animated debate, by a vote of 44 to 42, 65 votes being needed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Coughtin-Providing that routes of city rail-rouds in New-York City to be bereafter established shall be laid out by the Mayor and Common Council, and the franchise sold by auction.

By Mr. WORTH—To protect public travel in Brooklyn

By Mr. Worth—To protect public travel is Brooder, and New-York by prohibiling the arrest of ear conductors and drivers while on duty.

By Mr. Fish—Relating to the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of New-York City, making toem salaried officers—the Sheriff to receive \$25,000, and the other officers \$15,000; niso for the relief of Wm. Baxter, awarding him the prize of \$160,000.

By Mr. Cauldwkil.—To incorporate the New-York Omek Transit Company.

By Mr. CALLDWELL—19 incorporate the New York, By Mr. Schildren 19 incorporate the Laws of 1873, having reference to the New York Palice Board. It makes Section 29 read as follows:

The Board of Police shall consist of four persons, who, except these first appointed, shall had the offices for six years, unless some removed, as become previous. But those first appointed shall be differed for six years unless some removed, as become previous. But those first appointed shall be appointed and hold office for new, two, three, and fire years respectively. The act is to take effect May 4, 1874.

Advantaged until Monday evening. Adjourned until Monday evening.

POLITICAL REORGANIZATION.

THE DEMANDS FOR A NEW PARTY. UNWORTHINESS OF THE OLD ORGANIZATIONS-THE ELEMENTS WHICH DESIRE A NEW ONE-THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AND ITS BEARING UPON POLITICS-REQUISITES FOR SUCCESS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: There was perhaps never a time when party ties were so loose-when so many men were severely condemning the two parties in the field as now-when there was such eager locking forward to a new and truer party than either of the old ones. No men see this etter and watch this status more nervously than those who are eager to organize the New Party, unless we ex ept the men desiring to hold the old parties together. We cannot conscientiously say that the professiona party organizer is in himself better or firmer for any thing in principle than the professional politician either of the old parties. Each class-party organizers and old party men, Democratic and Republican-are upon a fatally wrong basis. They cannot, or do not ousider the incalculable changes in the position of the American people within very recent years. They are proceeding upon old theories and in view of old practices that the advances of the time have far outgrown -thories and practices that are now fatnitous and lead to puffells. The ratiroad, telegraph, and newspaper have well nigh done away with old things in polititie agencies have every year made leaders more un-necessary, and weakened their prestige, because through them every year the people are led the more to think for themselves. The power of the press, especially of those powerful journals that are non-partisan, is against the sower of the leaders. The people are being educated in The last Presidential election and the shame that has fallen upon the successful party for the slanders of the campaign; for the char atanry and the assumption of its shoddy financiers; for the deplorable mozal rottenness of its leaders, their bribery by corporations, their evasions and perjuries to screen themselves, their disgraceful jobbing of which the country but yet knows little, though every day there eme shocking revelations; for its defiance of its prin ciples in promise and platform; for its slavish submission to the whims, petry spites, and unworthy office bearers of a Chief Magistrate it elected and now cannot respect; for the low and venal tone that debases the debate and legislation of Congress; for taking money by force of law and spirit of robbery, and churlishly returning it under the releatless whip of public opinion; for these and manifold sins, which if it did not wholly plan could have wholly prevented, an indelible shame has falten upon the successful party in which there is a warning

and a liberal education for the people.

It is safe to say that the people of this day are wiser ban they have been ever before, and that they will never again be cozened and fooled as they were in the last campaign. For this the work of the party men must be far different from the past. They cannot organtre or maintain a party on a platform. That share is a proven delusion. What is wanted now-and this I say for the benefit of those who would gather the deceived and discontented of the old parties into a new party, and for the discomfiture and despair of the old party men who will see in the saying a sentence of death-what I would say to these is that the one demand of the party hereafter to be successful is that it be honest. Honesty is now not only the best, the only policy that can Let these who would gather into form the party of the future remember this. In it is the method of success to them, and in it is the death-knell of the old organizations. A party can no more reform itself than a man can lift himself out of the slough with his flagers in his boot-straps. Each of the old parties has for years been held in existence only by the follies of the other. The Republican party stands because propped up by the Democratic, as sticks of rotton timber will stand at an angle if they are leaned together and made to support each other. If one was removed the other would fall, The Democratic party, whenever it has at existence wholly distinct as such, presents the singular spectacle of an organization controlled by its weakest and leas

valuable members. By the adoption of the Cincinnati platform at Balti more, the party pledged itself, if not to dissolution, cer tainly to such changes as made the name no longer sigofficent. But they say in the out townships that there is something in a name, and that the name must be re sined, and with it the organization; they will make the

is something in a name, and that the name must be retained, and with it the organization; they will make the platform anything to suit, but the name must be the one Jackson recognized. The only comfort the Republican party has in considering its chances of life is in this fact. The leaders know that it is corrupt and untrust worthy, but they insist that the Democratic party has shown an unceasing disposition to be equally bad if it had a change, and that the people believe that a change would be a change from bad to worse. It is a sad condition we see; yet such it is as to those parties.

The opportunity for the new party is inviting. All over the land men are failing into new organizations for special purposes that are commendable and need a champiouship. All over the land there is a queruiousness in financial circles. Their interests are swaved by a power in Washington they can neither control nor respect. Deeper than these things which weaken party bands till they are all but forgotten-deeper still is a swell and throb of a new power, that now calls attention from everything. In the earnest West is an impulse that is borne from it as the circling waves go out from the pebble dropped in the still pool; it is borne by a spirit silent and tinseon as the Spirit of God. Its mission scarced as the coming of the Christ—the purilication and ennobling of the race. It is unselfish as the hand of sweet charity. It would bies as a benison of the watchful Father. It is guided by the power that rules the hand that rules the world—it is the work of woman. This impulse is for the time resistless as the waves. It cannot be hastened or delayed. It must accomplish its mission. This new element makes all the more doubtful all party management. How if will affect political management cannot be foreseen. That it will have an effect cannot be denied. That it is earnest, that it is unselfish, that it is woman's work, is proof that it is not to be alinyed, caloled, or defeated by platforns. that it is unselfish, that it is woman's work, is proof that it is not to be sillayed, cajoled, or defeated by platforms. It demands honesty, not as a policy, but as a principle. It has the intuition that will know if any would deceive it, and it will not be deceived. It cannot look to either party now before the people, for each has conspicuously flouted its own platform. The Republican party has in practice abandoned every clause in the Philadelphis platform, even its platitudes. The Democratic party has abandoned, or is preparing to abandon, everything valuable in the Bailimore-Cincinnati enunciation, which, with the letter of its candidate, was the best platform any party ever offered. This new element cannot, in confidence, look to such championship. Either might take up the cause from policy. Neither from principle.

In fact, and it is a novelty in politics not before known, there is now no professed difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties. A practiced politician of either party might write the best platform he could for his party, and the other would adopt it. Such a platform would be a combination of legends which such lights of the parties respectively as Butler of Massachusetts and Wood of New-York would not dinstrate. In addition to this would be a clause for any new interests in the field. Seenkers would

such lights of the parties respectively as Butler of Massachusetts and Wood of New-York would not illustrate. In addition to this would be a clause for any new interest in the field. Speakers would beat the air in praise of such a platform, and nobody but the simple-minded would believe it meant anything. No, the people want mone of this The party of the future will have none of it. It will brook no sham, no subterfuce, no effort to catch with words, nothing that is not carriest, honest, and capable. The resilesaness of the people at the unworthiness of the purities that makes the new party necessary wants and will have the best. This let me say to those who in honesty or selfisiness are seeking to prepare for the new organization. Though I doubt if they can thus early do anytalog of moment, yet so far as they meet the demands I mention I had them good speed. If they do not heed them, their efforts will be vain.

Indianapolis, March 16, 1814.

JOHN A. FINGU.

REVENUE FARMING.

SANBORN'S PREDECESSORS.

HOW AN INFORMER MISSED HIS MOIETY-THE RAID ON THE RAILWAYS IN PHILADELPHIA -- PER-SISTENT ATTEMPTS AT EXPORTION WITH VERY SMALL SUCCESS-COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS'S SHARE IN THE BUSINESS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 .- As the Sanborn investigation by The Tribune proceeds, the hidden facts of the moiety business in Philadelphia begin to come out. As teading to show further that the informers here were "not only capacious but hangey," it may be noted that they are beginning to quarrel themselves over the first speals that accrued under the system which permitted the private confidential elerk of a reputable executor of a large estate to be paid for information against his employer. John Clark, one of the contracting parties with Secretary Richardson, as before stated, had been employed as clerk in this city by Joshua L'ppincott, acting executor and trustee of the great Dundas estate. During such employment and by means of his confidential relations, he learned that omissions were made by the executors, or probably by Clark him self as clark, in returning to the Government officers the revenue liabilities of that estate. These omissions were alleged by Clark to be fraudulently made, and by Mr. Lippincott to be accidental. Be this as it may, how ever, District-Attorney McMichael, acting under special instructions from Washington, instituted the "aqueex ing process" on the facts given him by the informer. After considerable linvestigation and trouble in making proper assessments of the property alleged to have been fraudulently concealed, the District-Attorney came to a stop before the collection was made, by reason of a dis greement about the date from which the assessment was to ran. Mr. McMichael claimed that the tax should celate back to the time when it was due, 1865, and conse quently laterest on the amount should run from that ime. The executor arged that as he had not paid his other taxes till 1869, this particular item should not begin to be considered till that date. Mr. McMichael, as appears by the records, made his

report of all the facts, stated the disagreement between him and the executor, and asked for just methods. He does not appear to have received any instructions, and he next thing that is heard of the matter is, that it has been "settled" at Washington, outside of the District-Attorney, by the payment into the Treasury of some \$3,900. Nor does the record speak as to the amount of tee paid to Mr. McMienael, and it is fair to presume that that official received none, although labor must have been great in unraveling the accounts, with the aid of the clerk-informer. But John Clark, the contractor, was entitled to one-half of this amount, and a draft on the Treasury is alleged to save been duly forwarded and directed to him at the office of another informer, J. Nicholson Eibert. This in , dividual has under his special charge the railway branch of the business, but they are all supposed to work together, and, whatever they may do with reference to employers, to be true to each other. Mr. Clark, on call ing at Mr. Elbert's office for his letters, was told that none had come from Washington. The same answer being returned for several days after sufficient time had elapsed for a return of his share from the Treasury Department, the informer became suspic and inquired at Washington. On being assured that the draft had been duly sent him in care of J. Nicholso Ribert, o tensibly a broker in Walnut-st., below Fourthst., Clark became alarmed, stopped payment of the draft, and assumed an antagonistic position to his friend Elbert. Remonstrances and crimination being met only by denials and recrimination, Mr. Clark took his case to an attorney, John Q. Lane, who addressed a letter to Elbert threatening legal proceedings. So the case stands to day. It is understood that Clark resigned his commission two weeks ago, and is now engaged in a metal business in Catlowhill-st. Recurring to the late account in THE TRIBUNE, it

which it is stated that Elbert's letter to Solicitor Banfloid asked that District-Attorney McMichael be directed to apply the "squeezing process" to the railways of this and other cities, it may be well to give the result of various interviews with alleged culprits in this department of the business which came within the purview of the act of Congress as expounded by Secretary Richardson, lolicitor Banfield, and other Government of first contractor under the act was William H. Kelsey, an ex-member of Congress from the Gen-Committee of Appropriations in the House. This contract was made during the Secretary ship of Senator Boutwell. on the 8th or 9th of June. 1872. Soon after his appoint ment, and having made the required affidavit; that cer tain railways in Philadelphia had defranded the Government, Kelsey arrived in this city and went to the Girard House. Malcolm Campbell, an expert accountaut, then hving in this city, was engaged or had been previously in communication with Kelsey, and the two waited on several of the city horse-railway Presidents waited on several or the control of the transfer of the books. In the case of the Union Passenger Company, not finding McGrath, the President, at his office, Kelsey lett word that the missing President should wait upon him, the informer, of his hotel. No attention being paid to this insolent demand, Kelsey pard a second visit, and, having shown his authority from the Government, permission was given him to look posal. A refusal' to allow Campbell, the accountant, to ook at the books was, however, made. Kelsey, who could not, to use his own expression, "make head or tail" out of the complicated accounts of a large railway corporation, complained to Supervisor Tutton, at asked that he should insist, under certain instructions he had received from Washington (to aid Kelsey all he could), that Campbell should be allowed to ald him in flading out whether the Company had made fraudulent returns or not. This was to be the object of his search, aithough he had sworn that such was the ase before he obtained the contract. Tutton replied, If you can't make out the accounts yourself and Campbell can, why don't you have Campbell appointed ?" Apparently acting on this bint, or consider ng that the suggestion was a good one, Keisey resigned ats commission, and immediately afterward Malcolm suppell appears to have been appointed in his place-Senator sawyer being a subscribing witness to the contract. A letter written about the time of this appointment fixes the date of this transaction. This letor, written by Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Interna-Revenue, does not, it seems, appear in the printed report to Congress, nor in the recent supplementary state ment of the Secretary in which he supplies certain miss-ing documents. It is written in Commissioner Donglass's wn band, and is as follows:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, Sept. 3, 1872. 3
To — TUTION Supervisor of Internal Eccenue, Philade DEAR SIR: Mr. Malcolm Campbell has been appointed instead of Mr. Kelsey in the matter of the

instead of Mr. Kelsey in the matter of the claims against certain city railways in Philadelphis, and is entitled to the same help from you.

Signed by COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

Although Commissioner Douglass may say as to his official knowledge of a contract with Sanborn, that he never knew it till January 13, 1874, his knowledge on the subject of the contracts prior to Sanborn's dates as far back as September, 1872. Camphowever, does not appear to have done much, for only one collection is returned as being made by him, some \$1,600 from the Market-st. Railway Company. He also tresigned, and Nicholson Elbert was appointed in November, and several months afterward statements were sent to the several rallwars. notifying to them that they were indebted for various taxes and penalties, and requesting their officers to call on the Government agent, Mr. Elbert, who was believed to be merely the "blind" for Malcolm Campbell. The following is the statement made by a leading officer of one of the most prosperous roads in the city :

The taxes paid by horse railways were, first, a tax of 24 per cent on their gross receipts, to be paid monthly in the following month; second, a tax of 5 per cent on dividends paid in July and January and during the six months next preceding; third, a tax of 5 per cent on the interest paid on their bonded debt, payable July and January, and, fourth, 5 per cent on all individual net profits, payable to the same months. It can be readily seen that in paying taxes for any given year the tax for the gross receipts of December would be paid in the following January, and so with July dividends and the net caroings for the tast half of the year; they would all appear in the year following. Again, a portion of these taxes was paid to the Collector of the district, and others to the Assistant United States Treasurer. Now these gentlemen would call on the Collector, procure a statement of the taxes paid in a given year, and from the statement made public by the companies, calculate the business of the same year. Of course the statements never could agree, as they were not for the same periods of time, but the taxes in the published statement would be for a portion of that year and a portion of the preceding year. At the same time the informers would entirely omit the taxes paid the Assistant Treasurer. In other words, they made no attempt to make a correct statement, but would put a flag on every year's doings of 1000 in terrorem, at were. The taxes paid by herse rallways were, first, a tax of

second one for a less an 'outr, and when shown that thu also was mearer. Mr. Elect exclaimed in a whining tone, "Well, don't you owe anything?" showing that any amount would be acceptable if he could get half of it without going into court. Only oue railway company in this city submitted to the imposition of these taxes made out by the Treasury special agent; and that was the Market st. Company. The rest, like the Union Company, took the ground that if the Government denied the truth of the returns made by the companies specific charges should be made and the books they oursily examined, and their correctness or incorrectness proved in a court of justice. It is further known that in 1870 the Government sent a special agent to Philadel phia, who examined all the books of all corporations. and made such collections as were found to be due Elbert has been summoned to appear before the Ways and Means Committee, and will doubtless give his view of the matter there.

CONGREGATIONAL POLITY.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH COUNCIL. COMPOSITION OF THE CONFERENCE. A statement has been assued in pamphlet

orm, by the Church of the Pilgrims and the Citaton-ave.

Church, containing an account of the controversy with Plymouth Church, and that which fol lowed between the several churches; also copies of the charges against Tacodoro Titton his reply; the report of the committee, and the action of Plymouth Church, with the card of the cierk of It also contains copies of all the lefters the church. which passed between the churches, and of the resolutions adopted by Plymouth Church, and close with the remarks of Mr. Beecker on June 29, 1873, on the occasion of a coffection for the Congregational Union, upon "Congregationalism." The as parts conneil called by the Rev. Drs Storrs and Buildington, to advise them touching the difficulty with Plymouth Church, will assemble in Clinton-ave. Church on the 24th lust. The churches invited

are the following : are the following:
Maine-Branswick, First Church: Portland, Second Parish Cherch
Partined, Highest, Guarch: Portland, State-at, Church: Bath, Winterst,
Church; Bangor, Cenical Church. The Rev. W. M. Saboutt, D. B.
Banger.
New Hampshire—Portsmonth, First Church: Concord, South Church
Statelesser, Franklinest Church. The Rev. As D. Sando, D. B., LipMandesser, Franklinest Church.

to be represented and ministers at large to be present

Vermont-Ratland, First Church, Burlington, Pint Church, Mont 187. First Church; St. Johnsbury, Scotne Church, Laurenhusethe... Cambridge, First Church; Heston, Old South Church, Fon Church, Phillips Church, Elmo Church, Central Church; Shawards arch; Northsungton, Pirst Church; Kawards Church; Westfield, Pirst Church; Pirst Church; Kawards Church; Westfield, Pirst District Pirst Church; Kawards Church; Westfield, Pirst

Crabbrdgapert, Fran Charek, Springfield, South Chareb, North Chareb, Loveel, Hilbert, Church, Anderer, Church in Tanedignal Scribber, The Rev. H. M. Dester, D. D., Boston; the Rev. S. E. Trest, Sona; the Rev. John Pike, D. D., Royder, Rhole, Island—Providence, Boneficeat Church, Central Chareb Union, C. Control

Rhode Ishad—Providence, Banelecat Church, Central Church, Union Church, Connecticut—Hartfort, Pirst Church, Park Church, New-Lored, Port Church, North Church; New-Lored, Pirst Church, North Church; New-Lordin, Pirst Caurch, Second Church, Stanford, Pirst Church, Second Church; Stanford, Pirst Church; Second Church; Stanford, Pirst Church; Second Church; Second Church; Bradger, Pirst Church; Second Church; De adars; Chirch; Pirst Church; Dr. New-Harce; the Rev. R. G. Vermiljer, D. D. Hartford, New-Horte, New-Fort Chy. Broadway Talerenade Church; Pirst Church; Marken; Church; Pirst Church; Revolter, Seath Church; Pirst Church; New-Fort; New-Seyler, Church; (E. D.); Statest, Church; Pirst Church; New-Seyler, Church; (E. D.); Statest, Church; Farifut Church; Howelkey John Church; (E. D.); Statest, Church; Pirst Church; Church; Edward, Church; Church; Belleville, V. W. Shima, New-York; the Key, B. W. Wijhima, New-York; the Key, D. W. Wijhima, New-York; the New Legich Church; British Church; Church; Church; Refleville, vas. Church; June; Church; Church

H. Falrehild, D. D. Iova.—The Rev. G. P. Magoun, D. D., Grinnell.
Mielagen.—Detroit, First Church; Second Church.
Hanoss—Chicago, First Church; Plymonta Church; New Teglad
Bluren; Thou Park Church. Thy Rev. G. N. Houriman, D. D., Chicago,
Wissonam.—Mileraker. Springer Church. The Rev. 3. L. Chapia,
D. D., Beigh; the Rev. W. E. Nierriman, D. D., Ripon.
Missonam.—St. Letter, Farst Church.

LETTER FROM DR. EDWARD BEECHER. THE PROPOSED CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL-A DAM-GEROUS PRECEDENT.

The prospect of this Council has called forth letter from Dr. Edward Beecher. The following ex tracts embrace its leading points:

The gathering of a great Congregational Council from every part of our land, and the effort thus to obtain a national decision, would seem to indicate a great crisis, involving fundamental questions. Ceramly, an important practical question is up. What is 1.1 The question is as to consuring a great church and patting it out of fellowship. This church is the largest in the denomination, and is not exceeded as a laborious benevolent, and liberal church in all philanthropic and

What, then, is the assue that leads to such an assault on such a church? It has been repeatedly stated, that the question is, whether or not a church can drop a member against whom charges have been made. This is not the question. The right to do this is not claimed, and never has been claimed by Plymouth Church. The real issue is simply this; Was the person, whose name was dropped, a member 1. The accusing churches assert that he was. Plymouth Church asserts that he was not

and that on this ground his name was dropped.

What are the facts? The person in question declared that he was not a member of the church, and had left is nearly four years previous to the preferring of the charges. Plymouth Church accepts as a fact this siate ment, strikes his name from the roll of members, and does not prosecute the febarges which have been made against him. The accusing churches assert that he was still a member, and denyithe right of the power of any nember to withdraw without a consenting act of th church. The question to be decided then is; Which po

sition is truly Congregational ? This ruises the further

question, What is the standard of Congregationalism !

To this I reply: If there is any principle fundamental to Congregationalism, it is the supremacy of the Scriptures as the rule of church order, and the absence of all right to impose the observance of any practice or principle not demanded by the Scriptures. then, in what part of the Scriptures is that principle en joined which the accusing churches have made the basts of their whole proceeding! For if it is not enjoined in the Word of God, then it is no essential part of the Congregational system, and no church of of the Congregational system, and no church of churches have a right to impose it on any other church or its memoera. The only answer that can truly be given to this inquiry is that the principle is not found in the Word of God at all, and that the implication of all that is said in the Bible is in the opposite direction. Take very foundation of the assault on Plymouth Church is therefore an assumption which, as not enjoused in the Bible, is no authoritative part of the Congregational system; and the whole proceeding it at war with the principles of true Congregationalism, for it is proposed to put a church out of fellowship for discoursing a principle and practice not taught or required in the Word of God.

But it may be said that the question is really as for

Word of God.

But, it may be said that the question is really as to the usages of the Congregational churches in this country; and that if they do hold that the church covenat forbids a member to leave a church without consent of the church, it may then be assumed that they have forbids a member to leave a church without consent of the church, it may then be assumed that they have a right to withdraw fellowship from any church that acts on an opposite principle. This I absolutely deep, it would be an utter renunciation of the first principles of Congregationalism. It would be the assumption of start to make terms of fellowship not found in the Word of God, and to excommunicate churches for not conplying with them. It would introduce the principles of an odious human despotism into a system that has heretofore gloried in its freedom from human lordship and in its subjection only to God in his Word.

But it may be, indeed it has been said, that this coercive principle is essential to discipline, and that the want of it resolves the church into an aggregate of individuals without cohesion. To this I reply by an utter denial of the assertion, and by declaring that on the contrary the principle of liberty tends to the purity and power of the clurch, by making the removal of usworthy elements more easy, and by increasing the influences of Caristian unity.

It may be said that a trial and discipline are often necessary to defend the throcent. To this I reply that person who will not respond to the call of the church, and denies his connection with it, cannot be thed, especially it witnesses will not appear, and a verification.

But whatever the coming decision, it cannot be said

that is in fact necessary for the defense of any was symication.

But whatever the coming decision, it cannot be said as a matter of historical fact, that the power of the individual to separate himself from the cauren has always been denied by Congregational churches. But, that this whole movement is founded on a rejection of the great and fundamental principle that the kinds is our supreme and only authority in questions of order, is obvious from the fact that when the paster of Plymouth Church offered to the two associated Brocking pasters a mutual council with reference to the question of memberalip at issue, provided the appear should be made to the Buble, the offer was referred. This is no doubt the first time that such a thing was ever done by a Congregational leader in the history of the cenomination.

The case, then, stands thus: A mutual council was not The case, then, stands thus: A mutual council was not refused by Plymouth Church, but was off red by its pastor, as to the fundamental principle of its whole action, on condition that the Bible should be referred to as the supreme authority. This proposition the associated pastors rejected, and, without renewing the office of a mutual cauncit to the churce, proceeded to call as of a mutual cauncit to the churce, proceeded to call as caparic council, thus rejecting the Word of God as their standard, and appearing only to existing Congregational meage.

standard, and appears to the Word of God and violation of the dudamental principles of the Congregational tion of the trudamental principles of the Congregational system in the casing of a council I protest, in the name of the word of that system, and still more in the name of the word of that.

EDWARD BERGHER.

SIGNIFICANT GROWTH OF BUTLERISM. An old Connecticut politician has been here An old Connecticut politician has been her for a tew days, and somebody asked him what street him most forcibly among the new tinigs in Washinatea, and her reply was, "Butleriam!" The town is Butlerized;" he went on, "I find pleaty of Democrate who are for hinter, and any number of Republicans singles has praises of Summons, who were dead against butler as your ago. I ton you i believe that the corruptionists of both parties will join hands in the next Presidential composition and try to elect their candidate."